THE TRIBUNE

"AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD."

Number 7. CINCINATI WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1860. Vol. 1.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL—THE RECORD.

As some Douglas papers and politicians claim that the Democratic party are in favor of the Free Homestead policy, and try to make it appear that the Republican party, and especially Mr. Hamlin, are opposed to it, we will show from the record who are for, and who are against it. The Republican party by the Chicago platform, Clarendon Hall scrap by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin both fully approve of the Chicago Platform. Neither wing of the Democracy say anything on that point in their platform. "He that is not for me is against me." They do have used clear and decided opinions in relation to the United States Bank, an issue that has been dead twenty years, but none at all upon the living question of providing "free homes for the homeless." That ought to settle the question as to who is for, and who against free homesteads. But we will compare Mr. Hamlin's record with that of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Committee of the Douglas Convention at Baltimore.

On the 17th of February, 1859 (*Cong. Globe, Part 1st, page 1016*), Mr. Wade moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the House, Homestead Bill. Upon the motion Mr. Hamlin voted yea, Mr. Fitzpatrick nay, and *Mr. Douglas did not vote at all.*

Again, on the 22d of February, (page 1232), Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the Bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and take up the Homestead Bill, and upon this motion Hamlin voted Yea, and Fitzpatrick Nay. *Mr. Douglas voted Nay, also preferring "all acres for the paupers" to "land for the landless."*

Upon this motion Mr. Wade spoke as follows:

"I am very glad this question has at length come up. I am glad too that it had assumed with the aggravation. [Laughter.] We are 'shivering in the wind,' are we, sir, over your Cuba question? You may have occasion to shiver on that question before we are through with it. Now, sir, I have been trying for many years to get a straight forward vote upon this great measure, land for the landless. Every time we measure it is the greatest time we ever come before the American people, and it has come, and it is nothing it. *The question will be soon*; we are coming to the sacrifices; OR LAND TO THE LANDLESS." [Applause in the Galleries.]

But we proceed with the record:

On the 3d of April, 1860 (page 1806), on a motion to postpone the Senate Homestead Bill, with a view of taking up that of the House, Hamlin voted Yea, Fitzpatrick Nay, and Douglas not at all.

On the 5th of April (page 1860), on motion to postpone the Homestead Bill to take up the Appropriation Bill, Fitzpatrick voted Yea, and Mr. Hamlin Nay.

On the 10th of May (page 2042), on motion to substitute the House Bill for that of the Senate, Hamlin Yea, Fitzpatrick Nay. The Nay was in this connection with this notice that Mr. Hamlin defined his position in favor of the House, and against the Senate Bill, as follows:

"I am very much in the same situation with the Senator from Massachusetts, with this distinction, I am against the bill and I am going to vote against it; I am going to leave a record remembered with my judgement. I think the bill is wrong. I know not that there would be much harm in recognizing it, for I do not think it be any manifestation to anything above the earth or beneath the skies that you can sell a homestead. The men who have toiled it under their pre-emption laws, the enemies of the homestead principle, and they prove by gave it. I am perfectly willing they should do so; but they will in very few days find it is not a homestead bill, and it is not. Now, sir, it being so homestead bill, I will not vote for it. I voted to substitute the House Bill for this bill, but those who have control of the matter have put it in a position which I think is unjust. There are things in that bill for which I can not vote. There are things that ought to go into it to make it tenable, to enable me to give it my vote. For these reasons I shall vote against it."

And he did vote against it, while those Republicans who voted for it, did so under protest.

Mr. Colfax (*Cong. Globe* 2888), gives the following analysis of the Senate and House Bills.

1st. In relation to the persons who may be the beneficiaries.

The House Bill embraces all persons, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such, whether heads of families or not, if they are over twenty years of age. The Senate Bill confines the benefit to heads of families alone, excluding the young men who furnish the largest portion of the defenders of our country in time of war, and who are a most valuable portion of our population.

2d. In relation to pre-emption:

The House Bill repeals the pre-emption now upon the land. The Senate Bill excludes the pre-emptor."

3d. In relation to the land covered by the two bills:

"The House Bill applies to all land subject to pre-emption. This covers all lands owned by Government not reserved for special purposes. The Senate Bill is confined to lands subject to private entry, which are lands remaining after public sale, and after necessary land speculators have had their pick and choice."

4th. In regard to the price:

"The Senate Bill requires forty dollars a quarter section. The House bill requires only ten dollars, which is charged to cover cost of survey, etc."

5th. Exposure to public sale:

"The Senate Bill requires and compels the President to expose the public lands to sale within two years after survey. There is nothing in relation to that matter in the House Bill, but the House Bill expressly repeals a bill, then pending in the Senate, prohibiting sales of public lands till ten years after survey, which, if passed, would give the actual settler ten years the start of the speculator."

This brings the question in favor of the actual settler passed the House by a vote of 102 to 64—Mr. Douglas's friends voting for it, and all Mr. Douglas' immediate friends, such as A. G. Davis, Foulke, Montgomery, Neely, Phelps, Reagan, J. Robinson, voting against it; thus showing their policy to make the speculator rich men, and the poor settler poorer. (*Globe, page 2592-3.*)

This bill were the two bills. Well might the bitter opponents of the homestead policy vote for the Senate bill on the ground that it was a worse one, and not a homestead bill Senator Johnson denounced the free homestead policy as "a mere abolition measure; and Mr. Pugh, Douglas man, Friday, in the Senate, declared that he preferred the Senate to the House bill. (Page 1507.)

Of the Senate Bill came to the House they substituted the House bill for that of the Senate, and when the bill this amended returned to the Senate Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, which motion was sustained by the following vote: Yeas—Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toceas and Yulee—28. All Democrats, except Kennedy, of Maryland, American.

Nays—Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doron, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, King, Rice, simmons, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—22. All Republicans except Rice, of Min. Mr. Douglas did not vote, probably being troubled with the *bonchitis* about that time. (*Cong. Globe.*)

Upon this disagreement three committees of conference were successively appointed, the House insisting on their bill, and the Senate on theirs. At last, after twelve sessions, the third committee agreed upon a bill which Mr. Colfax (*Globe* 3170) said was not such a bill as he desired, but which was "the utmost we could obtain from the Senate. By this bill the pre-emptors were allowed five years in which to pay for their land, at 62½ per acre. It includes, also, all lands subject to private entry, and the odd numbered sections of surveyed public lands; but by it heads of families only were allowed to take the benefit of the act. And it was so amended that the President was not obliged to expose all the public lands to sale within two years after survey.

Old Congressman Mr. Grow said: "We have taken this bill, not because it is what we want, but on the principle that *half a loaf is better than no bread.*"

The bill thus amended passed both Houses, but a no one model Democratic President, voted even this poor measure of justice to the pioneer. And on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Douglas over the President's veto—the following was the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bragg, Chestnut, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Johnson, (Ark.), Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfall, Yulee—18.

Mr. Douglas did not vote. (*Cong. Globe, 3172.*)

It will be seen from the record we have given:

1. That Fitzpatrick, the Douglas nominee for Vice-President is a sworn enemy to the Homestead Bill.

2. Judging from these votes, Mr. Douglas has felt in relation to the Homestead Bill much as he does on the Slavery question.—he "don't care whether it is voted up or down."

3. But Hamlin has been a firm and persistent friend of the measure, from first to last.

4. That the Republicans are in favor of and the Democrats opposed to the Free Homestead Policy.

The Democrats claim to have controlled the legislation of the country for nearly three quarters of a century, and if they are in favor of Free Homesteads, why have we not long since had a law upon our statute books? If they are the friends of this most beneficent measure, well may they oppose and shout abominations from Sierman and settler exclaim. "God save me from my friends!"

AFFLICTING.

The following advertisement appears in the Washington Union. We trust it may lead to the recovery of the lost, and to the restoration of peace to a bereaved family

"$100 LOST.

Left Washington, D. C., some time in July, to go home to Kentucky, a boy named York. He has not yet reached his majority. He is very anxious about him. He has been seen at Philadelphia, New York, and at a clam-bake in Rhode Island. He has been heard from at Newport, Portland, Augusta, and Bangor, Maine. From these circumstances he has determined to feared that he has become insane upon a subject he calls "Popular Sovereignty."

He is about five feet six inches high, and about the same in diameter the other way. Has a red face, short legs and a large belly. Answers to the name of "Little Giant." Talks a great deal, and very loud; always about himself. Has an idea that he is a candidate for the Presidency. Had on, when he left, drab pants, a white vest, and a blue coat, with brass buttons, the tail very nearly touching the ground.

Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his afflicted mother. For further particulars address Andrew Brandon, New York.

William A. Goodman, Minnesota.

A NEW PERIL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Discussing the duty of the South in the event of a Republican filling the Presidential office, the Charleston *Mercury* asks: "If all the civil and military officers from the South, in the service of the United States, shall throw up their commissions, can the Union last?" It is our mature opinion that it can not; or, if it should, it must pass through a serious and perilous convulsion. It so happens that about four-fifths of the civil and military offices of this Government are filled by Southern men. They almost in all departments of the public service, and constitute the bulkier portion of that intricate machinery by which the people are so fearfully and wonderfully governed. To abstract suddenly this great army of public servitors, these innumerable wheels, and springs, and levers, from the great mechanism of the Union, would indeed subject it to grave hazard; and perhaps bring it to a dead stand-still. The only hope is that a sufficient number of patriots can be found on the spur of that moment to constitute a new corps to avoid and save the Republic.—*New York Times*

HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

On the evening of the day of the grand torch-light demonstration at Wilmington, Pennsylvania, the Wide-awakes serenaded Hon. John Hickman. At the conclusion of the national air, Mr. Hick man addressed the multitude as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I have advocated today the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. I have not done this hastily, but after mature consideration.—He is the only man who favors the measures which I conceive to be dedicated to the highest patriotism and sound Democratic policy. Our country, its interests, its progress, its development, its prosperity, all depend upon keeping the evils of slavery out of the Territories now free—shall the broad public domain, soon to become settled and populous, and invested with the sovereignty of State rights, be the home of the degraded black, or the abode of free-armed white laborers? In this contest we have enlisted upon one side the people of the South and some interested partisans at the North; on the other, the intelligence and might of the North, and thousands of hoping but silent patriots in the South. Our struggle thy for freemen are in harmony with our love for the Union. The Union is impossible. It can not be dissolved except as the people make known their will, protected by Constitution and law. We shall gainsay the right of 18,000,000 of the North to place in office men pledged to say principles not derogatory to the good of the whole people? We legislate for the good of the laborer, and will give him a home where his labor shall be an honor, and where wages shall chink in the place of shackles.

Congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon the promise before you, and thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I bid you good-night. Had I the right, I would be glad to invite you into my house, but a hundred house would not accommodate you. Nine cheers for John Hickman!]

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.

The total vote of Missouri at the late election is about 161,000. This is more than any other slave State in the Union gives. Virginia, which has fifteen electoral votes, while Missouri has but nine polls but 156,000. Kentucky and Tennessee, which have twelve electoral vote each, never cast 150,000 votes at any election. Missouri, therefore, so far as number of votes go, is now the leading State of the South. In voting population the States now stands as follows: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.

THE SLAVE TRADE CLAUSE.

It is sometimes asserted by northern Democratic apologists for slavery, who delight also in stigmatizing and slandering the people of the North, that the clause in the Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 9.) which prohibited the abolition of the slave-trade by Congress prior to the year 1808, was inserted at the request of Massachusetts and other New England States, and against the wish of the South. Mr. David Turpie, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Indiana, we see, had the audacity or ignorance to make this assertion, in his debate with his competitor, Judge Mortou, at Bloomington, Ind. June 21, 1860. Hessid (as reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of June 28) "This prohibition was inserted at the instance of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and other New England States." Now quite the reverse of this is true. Besides, *Maine* had no existence at the time, was not represented in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and did not become a State till 1820, along with Missouri, nearly twenty-two thirty years after that clause was inserted in the Constitution.

The only States that were opposed to the immediate abolition of the slave trade were South Carolina and Georgia; and they were so much opposed to it that they *refused to come into the Union* unless the time was extended. Hence, in the Federal Convention we find Mr. Williamson, one of the members of that Convention, reported as saying that "both in opinion and practice he was against slavery; but thought it unwise in favor of humanity, from a view of all the circumstances, *to let in South Carolina and Georgia on those terms*, than to exclude them from the Union. —*Madison's Debates, page 1427.*

In the report of the North Carolina Convention, held to ratify the Constitution, we find the following on this point

"Mr. Iredell—When the entire abolition of slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to every generous mind and every friend of human nature; but we often wish for things which are not attainable. *It was the wish of a great majority of the Convention* (Federal Convention) *to put an end to the trade immediately, but the States of South Carolina and Georgia would not agree to it.*"

Mr. Spaight—South Carolina and Georgia wished to extend the term. *The Eastern States wished us the entire abolition of the trade.*"

Massachusetts was, most of all, opposed to permitting the inhuman traffic to be continued. South Carolina and Georgia had suffered most during the Revolution in the loss of slaves, and in other resources: the people were poor, greatly reduced, and source of labor: they could see no way so well calculated for them to repair their losses and procure a supply of laborers, as by the slave trade. It was, therefore, solely out of deference to the wishes and necessities of those two States that the other States—North Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts and the other New England States—finally consented that the "tax or" migration, as it was termed in the Constitution, should not be prohibited till the year 1808.

X12009 085.00715

THE RAIL SPLITTER.

RIGHTS MAINTAIN.

J. H. JORDAN, } Editors.
J. R. McKEEHAN, } Editors.

NOTICE.—The Editors of this paper have no connection to the publication. All letters connected to the Rail Splitter must be addressed to

BOX 1, SPRINGFIELD, O., Publishers.

No. 69 West Fourth Street, up stairs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, SEPTR 12, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ref We will insert one column of advertisement in each issue dollar per square, each insertion, cash in advance.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
HANNIBAL HAMLIN
OF MAINE.

GIVE CREDIT.

We notice quite a number of our exchanges appropriating our articles without giving credit for the same. Credit men, write "Rail Splitter" at the end of such articles, if you please. †

NOTICE, EDITORS.

The junior editor of the Rail Splitter intends to remain in Washington City during the sitting of the next Congress, and would respectfully solicit a continuance for eight or ten Western journals. If any of our country friends desire to " take a contract," they will hear from me any time, by addressing "Rail Splitter," No. 342 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio. †

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION!

The question is often propounded, what is the Dred Scott Decision? what did it decide? is the decision final? We affirm that it decided nothing, only That Dred Scott could not sue in a United States Court for his freedom, and that the Court, in stopping out of its road to the unsavory question, and dictating an opinion, a mere obiter dictum, was acting extra judicially and without authority, and therefore that individuals are not bound to regard it as a precedent, and that the Supreme Court will not so regard it, as is shown by its reversal of the case of Strader et al vs. Graham, reported in 10th Howard, page 82. Judge Curtis, in his dissenting opinion, says: "The power exercised by this court, to declare void an act of Congress, on the ground that it is repugnant to the Constitution, is one which ought always to be cautiously exercised, and never except in a clear case." Judge Curtis also says: "The question whether the Constitution secures to any person the right to take property of which he is legally possessed in a State which recognizes property in slaves, and to hold it there or elsewhere within the United States, is, in my opinion, not affected by the fact that the property consists of persons who are by law of the State slaves instead of any other species of property." Judge Curtis also says: "The Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and does not endow them with the character of citizens. The States alone have the power to confer this character upon them." Judge Curtis also says: "The Constitution has conferred on Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the territories in all cases whatsoever." Did they, regarding, with alarm and concern, the usurpations and restless and unbounded ambition of the slave power South, refuse to the Union, and to slave personal influence enough to heal the sectional dissensions of the country, or did they erase bold on the petitions and temporary triumph of the infamous Dred Scott decision? Let the record on the already decided and general feelings of the northern mind, speak to their predecessors and recent servants, and to the whole American people of "OUR NATIONALITY" on a nation and a people, true and distrusted by manhood bonds, real interests, and conflicting passions? Did they not feel and know that the heart was unbearable, the institution of a farce and sectional outrage still upon and breeding, and threatening dangers of a deadly character, still crying for vengeance on her enemies and murderers? Not they! Job tell, they thought and they uttered not. They did not proclaim, and with all regularity, out of the line of such responsibility and duties, they descend from their high and impartial seats on the Supreme Bench, to take sides with a common enemy, in political feud, and give their strength and unasked-for opinion, that "a man has a right to take into the Territories any species of property he pleases;" that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, therefore slaveholders have a right to carry their slaves with them into the territories, and therefore hold him in as property! so Frederick has, and that the Missouri Compromise line is UNCONSTITUTIONAL! Not one of these decisions were asked them; they had no business to thrust them out at that time or any other time, as far as they decided any question touching the power of slaves to prohibit slavery they are "*inoperative and void,*" and *will fix nothing, have fixed nothing, determined nothing, settled nothing*, established nothing, only that they have usurped, *as in a United States Court*, and that "*negroes had no rights that white men are bound to respect!*"

John C. Breckinridge says, stated by the Supreme Court; Stephen A. Douglas says, stated by the Supreme Court; the oracles of popular sovereignty in the South say, stated by the Supreme Court; the oracles of Pro-slavery Douglasism in the North say, stated by the Supreme Court; and Douglas and his Cass conferees in the Free States, from every policy-issuing and Democratic tea-chattel comes the mandate, stated by the Supreme Court! Driven from the Democratic party by the Douglas clap-trap of "popular sovereignty," principles of the Nebraska bill, non-intervention and self-government, they run into the arms of the Supreme Court, imploring their southern masters to "let this cup pass from them," that the Supreme Court will decide for you! give us time to get back to power, give us time to debauch the honest voters; give us time to "prepare the hearts of the people" for new decisions and fresh aggressions, and that slavery can have full course, "run and be glorified!" Such is the end of a great party —which in Democracy-ism is the end of a great trick! Democracy-Douglasism, Supreme Court-ism-ism, will all go down before that mighty host whose name is "legion," and the "people" can be found urging them on! such the administration of a party, whom the people choose and support, and whose "right is to reign!" †

A NEW ORGAN.

The *Cincinnati Daily Courier* has made its appearance. It is got up in good style and is to be the interest of the Breckinridge party. We wish success all and every thing in the field. Not that we admire their principles, not that we believe they will meet with the approval of the American people now or to all eternity, but we like a bold and uncompromising foe, a fearless and determined enemy, one that we can find all the time, and who marches straight to the mark and never swerves out of want he deems the wisest, and best, and most consistent mode for building up the interests of the South and their neero property. There is no dodging about that men—no squirming and floundering about in a fog—no evasion of the true issue. The *role* of these fellows is honorable and in marked contrast to the "fish dish" "hurdy gurdy" humbug of Douglas squatterism. Success to the *Courier*. †

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

We would respectfully say to our friends in the country that "monster meetings," "fizzwizle processions," "hurrahs" "music," and "banners" will not make Old Abe President. No Sir! You must work—work by day and by night—work all the time to accomplish this great result. It may be that New York will give Lincoln 73,000 majority, it may be that Pennsylvania will elect Curtin hand somely for Governor, and give our candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, 25,000 majority, but we would refuse to let them hear of it. Look around you, and every man ask himself what he has done to make one more vote for his ticket, and if you can count one of ten Democrats that will vote for Old Abe, you are all right—then let the people rule. †

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

We have seen many and a variety of Democratic Conventions, but never have the mean and drunken rabble of Monkmeeting and Spring Garden, Philadelphia, giving force and control to entire city and county districts, but never have we seen witnessed such a Pickleonnaism, such a bacchanal, such a carnival of sweltering blackguardism, beastly riot, and soul-sickening blasphemy, as was exhibited in the County Democratic Convention of the 4th of this month.

They came up in files, and scores, and groups, from the thousand and one dens of infamy, iniquity, and open sewer, and added to the great tide of seething and boiling water, whose depth of immorality, depravity, demonism, and crime, no mortal pleumet can ever sound.

When the fiend ocean extends the surging roars of a maddened and reeling populace. Red nose—prickled faces—bleareyes—raging imprications—horrid profanity—filthy jokes—obscene illustrations—nasults— knock downs — cries — yells screeches — constitute, withal, a scene only a Dante could picture of hell!

What, in God's name, will the people rise and put an end to such a party?

"Thinkest thou there is no tyranny but that of blood and chains? The dominion of vice—the wickedness of the recklessness of luxury—the neglect of the apathy, the evils of sensual stealth produce teh thousand tyrants, whose degegated cruelty surpasses the worse acts of the single despot.

We speak for ourselves when we say by all odds, we would cast our lot among slave traders and slave drivers, with all their cruelty and unwillingness, unblushingly gagged press and slave codes, before we would surrender our civil or religious rights and privileges for one hour into the hands and the keeping of such an infuriated and frantic mob.

And yet these men control Democratic Conventions! And yet a few, very few, Democrats can be found urging them on and soliciting their votes!

"History will teach us that the former (dangerous anathitses) has been found a much more certain and safe introduction of despotism than the latter (zeal for the government), and that of these men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the people; commencing demagogues and ending tyrants?" —*Madison.*

May the people turn a deaf ear to these fiends! Brand the demagogues that quicken these imbruted passions into life, and nurture the vices that endanger the roots of freedom and private security. †

"THE PURITAN AND THE BLACK LEG."

The New York bargain is consummated, consummated with as much ease, apparently, as the Cincinnati bargain was consummated in indulgence to the faithful for petit larceny, Washington Hunt, the Conservative! Washington Hunt, the "Colonial" Washington Hunt, has at last found his boon companions in distress, and the country is saved! The Hunts, the Brooks, the Cassadys, and the Dan Richmonds! Oh! what a combination! Romulyism and conservatism — Pearl street and the Five Points — politicants and lawmakers — statesmen and ruffled bosoms —the irish "e me grant" and the followers of "Sam"—the disciples of John Rodgers and the Boy of Limerick—the "Dead-Rabbits" and the Paw-Holders—the Brooks and Bell-Ringers, and the Hughes' fingers of *Bellethe* honest yeomen and the pestilent blackguard—the good citizen and the rotten demagogue—all, all mingling together in beautiful consistency, and urging on a combination to defeat Lincoln and Hamlin! at once certain, treacherous, disgraceful, unprincipled, and powerless. Come out from them Old Line Whigs! Come out from these Americans for separate the coalition of "Bi-felt and Black George, and bury the Brookes, the Hunts, the Caggers, and the Dan Richmonds, out of sight for ever! †

HENRY CLAY.

Suppose it possible that the great Clay could be opened, and the pall from off the great statesman, living and unmummified, walked forth on the stage of action among men, his eagle eye flashing with indignation, and his clarion voice ringing loud and clear for freedom and his country, where do you suppose he would be found to-day? Whom would he recognize as his old pals and political friends? Who would he take by the hand, and greet with brotherly affection? To whom would he turn for counsel and encouragement in trial and defeat? Who would he recognize as the friends of constitutional rights and the defenders of a just government? Would it be with his tatterers and his kit with the weary look fastened on record, steeped in vice from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and embalmed, caricatured, drew pictured, cut, and carved on banners, drums, flags, boards, fences, and postrums, every lying misrepresentation that the ingenuity of malice could invent, or the black hoard of calumny could gather? Would he meet with the right hand of fellowship the Stephen Arnold Douglases, the Buchanans, the Cassys, the Herschel V. Johnsons—the men of secession and ourtt and forge—the chief charges of "bargain and sale—"traitor," "HOARY-HEADED VILLIAN," "GAMBLER, BLACKLEG, and SEDUCER?" *No*, NEVER! Clay would not associate with the old rogues, but at work after the Government—he would see the same demagogues followed by the same rabble, hissing on their liberties and mobocratic hands—he could see the same old strongholds of Democracy, Democracy, and Catholicism, still the last resting place and abiding seat of Democracy at the present day—he could hear the same old slang and billingsgate, which in the days of Doorism and John Tyler greeted his ears—he could hear the same slander, the same assaults on private character, and the same senseless noise unmeaning clap-trap and frothy declamation, for argument and appeal—he could see the reign of anarchy, and profligacy and corruption, inaugurated in the same old season that in the days of their jointery were wont to exult in the charge of "Bargain Wine," and thought with "Burr Wine," that it would last every year, and the nation's capitol and purity throughout and crowded with a long array of ruthless and unscrupulous scoundrels, whose genius makes popularity and promotion to be based on their fealty to a sort rotten and dishonest administration. HENRY CLAY take by the hand such a crowd as that! HENRY CLAY forget the traducers of his character—the persecutors of his honor, and the defamers of his name! HENRY CLAY keeping company with such men as Buchanan, Synders, Douglas, and Cass! HENRY CLAY associate with the man who pursued him to the very grave with the fangs of hyenas and with the noise of locusts! *Never*, NEVER, NEVER! Clay would be with the Corwins, the Schancks, the Sewards, as in the time of old! To-day he would be with the Republican party, one-half of whom are the sons of the men who rallied around him in '44, and to-day he would be on the side of freedom, against slavery—on the side of national integrity and peace—with the constitution and perpetuation of the country—and against the hypocrits who pledge his name to carry out their war upon the country and the people. †

LOOK OUT FOR THUNDER TO-DAY!

Where from? "Why down East in the State of Maine?" This is a fit day for the election down there, on the 10th of September. Perry's victory on Lake Erie is commemorated by a victory to-day on the land, bloodless, but more glorious than the 10th of September, 1813. Listen, to-night, "Squatters," and shout from under, for no can inform you, decidedly, that the equinoctial storms are beginning to rage. Maine sends the first blast, and by the 22nd, the sun of "this Age" will be risen ACROSS THE LINE! †

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

ACT I. SCENE I.

Time—Midnight, January 31st, 1851.
DOUGLAS—(*solus.*)

"And here I stand with all my misdeeds crowding around me, rushing, like a long, dark current of my history, and torturing my memory with dark forebodings of that which is to come!" Have I not been devoted to thee, Oh! Freedom?—have I not stood by you in your direst hours, and waded ad with been delight your outstretched empire rise up before the immortal vision of the gods, and yield the fragrance of perfect unity and right!—Have I not, in days long since gone by, maintained thy right to keep and hold the fairest jewels in Liberty's casket, guarding it by day and by holy temple—in the flaming sword of the Constitution, which no "ruthless hand" would dare to trade?—Have I not been ambitious with all the high-souled agency when I saw thy "Wilmot," which thou hadst christened as the first born of thy kingdom, *Jefferson*, dropped by the hand, and laid low and mournful in the valley of obscurity; and did I not go comfortless for days when I saw the stealthy coil of the Propagandi wending its folds around our fair and proud heritage, bequeathed to us as the cost of so much blood and treasure!—Have I not exerted for my prerogative, my high constitution, and offered thee the glorious boon myself to Oregon and Texas?—And now, must I go back over the past, on which I have placed my hand, and cut all these dark, sable catalogue of works, on which I have dwelt with ever-increasing pride?—Ah! I feel the bitterness of that despair which seeks the traitor's doom! Can I forget my country and plunge her deep in strife? Can I forget the recollections of the generous dead, and whose warnings still tingle in my ears? Can I forget the loyalty I bear the brave men who died that we, their degenerate sons, might live! Must I forget the tomb of the Father, the interment of fashion—the accursed weapon of sectionalism and civil war? Oh! I see the red fire of bloody conflict on the wild prairies of the West—I hear the cry of mutiny and distress coming up from all parts of stern and divided land. Will I not—can't I have peace from the fearful torturing and haunting fiends? Let me rest—to-morrow is a dreadful day." †

[He sleeps.]

Enter Archives, Dixon, Mesan, Broyle, and Bigler.

BIGLER.—" Shall we wake him ?"

DIXON.—"No, no, let him sleep." He trembled. has retimed the dial of his fate. See the twitchings of his great frame, and my word for it he will wake to consciousness and duty. have told him for time to go down, and he knows " where the king lives."

ARCHIVES.—" Surely we will not delay a day longer. To night. We must haste to get the work."

MASON.—" I would not set in haste, friends; perhaps the morning hour will bring his judgment to approve us. I will then refer the *resolution of '98 to him.*"

BIGLER.—" This is the darkest hour of our struggle. Will the people rise? If not, by no cloud discharge its roving thunders upon us, and hurl us from power and place? Will the open up the door that leads to piratry, or"

ARCHIVES.—" Can you not put that off until to-morrow? You know that Pennsylvania and Ohio are represented by the democracy, and then, when drunk, we will throw her to the dogs. Lead him away."

Broyle, Bigler, and Mason retire from the room.

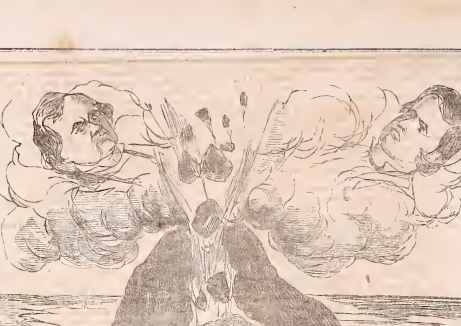
DIXON *(aside)*.—" It will not do to trust these fellows. Words are not called for. I'll break no bread with unsurreitonists; let "the dead bury their dead."

ARCHIVES.—" You speak boldly and bravely. I know nothing of fulsome praise, and southern song, of round eats. I gain a native height, and welcome all the shouts the rabble and the mob may feast upon me. He must be ambitious. No longer shall I stand with quivering lip and unnerved arm—he must be roused—the peril is near—and he must live or die by the ordeal."

[He retires him.]

DOUGLAS.—" What! Must I be pursued to the very closet; and that hour, in which the mind, alone, and undisturbed, seeks out the deeds of darkest crime, be broken by the patrol of a vulgar executive? I stand on the wild and giddy heights of a trembling mountain ledge, and while I see the mine upon the raging flood below, rising up around me, I surely feel and know the hour is sacred to me alone.—Will you retire?"

DIXON *(aside to Archives)*.—" My good friend, Archy, now is the time to take him; you see



THE DEMOCRATIC VESUVIUS.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION!

to is almost ready to yield—the last guns go down." What do we care for "extra compromises?" You told better with our Stephen with a small application of "fire water"—he is mine, and it will do him good—*handing the bottle to Stephen.* It is true the doors of the, and we must soon mix from these darkened chambers—daylight must never break on such a scene as this."

Douglas—"Thank you, kind friends, for your attention. I feel the glowing hope in hand by your disinterested confidence and support. But you know that we must not disclose our purpose boldly. The popular sentiment will be aroused to uncontrolled fury, and we will be compelled to act cautiously."

Atchison—"Hail to the great leader and statesman—the South heralds her late no longer—the North will yield to her demands—take the Presidency—friend Stephen a paper, on which is written INDEPENDENCE AND YOU—take the Presidency, this is all we ask—give, but as the Musselman turns ten times a day to his adorable Mecca, the sacred seat of his fanatical devotion, so do you turn to the *Secrets* of the Southern papers for, from that point issues the decalogue that forbids up and tells down kings and thrones, and dynasties."

Douglas—"All we pray, know and ought, to be retire for the earliest convenience."

Atchison—"Let us away, the devil is done now for dominion, and power, and empire."

Retreat.

Douglas (*pause*)—"He died! I can. I will pretend to be a friend to the people while I save myself. I will speak of *great principles*, and obey my masters." This will obey. "Decalogue and vote." Quid times? It will set Now, let the machinery grind."

Exeunt omnes.]

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

SOCIETY FURNISHES IN THE SOUTH.—A few days since, two Irish sons of Mrs. Rennan residing near Bowie, Miss., quarrelled at dinner about the merits of pistols, and, each got to blows, when the elder of the boys stabbed his brother with a carving knife, killing him instantly.

We have no doubt at all but these boys were trained and instructed by the best negro-reflected from such a benign institution as slavery, and saw nothing out of place in giving each other a few honorable stabs about a peach pie. Neither have we any doubt that Mrs. Rennan has given the young fratricides an intelligent talk upon the free use of firearms, pistols, Bowie-knives, etc., with which to whittle way their uneasy hours, and frighten the young darlings by a military display of "Near Lucerne," and "good night to ladies" in the midst of a rich plantation settlement, surrounded with wealth and luxury, carriages, liveries, and a taste that has so full actively a club for promoting *the weale and trade of our dear "sisters of slave."*

Through the light that on she said we have credit, and that the ruling class always back and out among themselves in their own circle, aside from selling to attack any of the "poor trash with a polished blade," but only a big club and knock them down, the same as they would one of our of their buggies. We don't know but this fact could be split down to one of the advantages of the peculiar institution, as it is very little know in society when one of these cool playing, horse-racing, brandy-drinking gentlemen is called away from the sublunary things to things eternal, which all the "poor trash" and yeomanry in the poor hills will be called for the day of their doom. We are not disposed, however, to concede that the pistol and Bowie-knife in the South are *barbarism weapons*, in all cases whatsoever, but persons of a highly refining influence. Every society of men must be viewed according to the circumstances which surround them, and while we live in the South, we acknowledge and obey the voice of reason and law, and recognize the restraints of virtue and Christianity, these influences are lost on the southern mind, and that convenience which lends surrounds the breast of the rich and the poor alike, is there guarded and protected in its social circles and domestic virtues, by the terror inspired by the Bowie-knife and revolver! Any man who has travelled and observed the habits of the people, knows this. Such is Southern society.

SOUTHERN CANNIBALISM.

A KNOW REASON AT THE STAKE.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch* of late date, has the following graphic account: "A negro man who killed a white man, was burned at the stake at this place. Twelve persons took him from the Sheriff's custody, giving bonds for his re-delivery, at which they failed to appear, and executed the murder, returning his bodies to the officer."

Some of the chivalry is never much shook of, last winter, in Congress, because Mr. Van Dyke, of New York, told them they were in the habit of shooting negroes, down there, at the stake. Houston, a shanky blistered blood, from Alabama, disgraced himself, if such a "shinkapah" could disgrace itself, and interrupted the Secretary of the House by yelling out at the top of his voice, "you're a liar!" John Sherman coolly went to work to give him an application of the rules of the House, when the disgusting blackguard, seeing what was coming, made haste to apologize to Mr. Van Dyke and the House.

Would it not be a good plan for the King of Dahomy to send over here and get a case or distance from our Southern friends? He is about to have a great feast of human blood and muscle, and our pulpit-raising, and church-going cannibals down in Georgia could instruct the King in some of the finer branches of the art of cruelty, such as saving the nakedness. Now, in our opinion, the quicker the Bible is a slum, where society holds on such hellish deeds, the better. Let them blow out or corrected, and as it is impossible to convert them with slavery, the Almighty had better exterminate them, so.

LINCOLNS PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Post* has been making a careful estimate of the probable majority of the Republican party in the State of New York, giving, of course, its lowest figures, and its opposers the highest, and assuming that there will be but one electoral ticket run against it. The result is a Republican majority of 46,900.

"In making this estimate," says the *Post*, "we have availed ourselves of active local communication with the delegates and political men assembled at the late convention at Syracuse, as well as other sources of information to which we have access. Many of the counties will, in all probability, give a larger Republican vote than we have allowed, and some others, though we think very few, will give a smaller—Should the Breckinridge and Douglas tickets be run supported, and we are assured by their partizans that they will not be withdrawn, the Republican majority in the counties will, of course, be much larger than the majorities we allow.

"It will be observed that the majority upon which we feel we might count with confidence to-day is only 46,900. Those figures will reflect but a change of only five hundred votes in each county will give a majority of 12,500 against. Looking over the field, we see no motive in taking this account of stock as such can early be made in the canvass. A small effort to make a change of 50,000 votes in a State like New York, which will give 600,000 votes in the general election not less than 700,000. It is only seven per cent of the votes and when the interests at stake are considered, the Presidency of the United States, the patronage of one hundred millions annually, no one can be so blind as not to see that there is no security in such a narrow majority, with the whole influence of a Federal Government at work, for near three months to overcome it. We ought to canvass every county, and no abide to put our fingers upon at least 100,000 more Lincoln men than can be brought to the support of any other candidates, before we can consider our preparations for the election at all complete. We will then have gone enough to do to get them to the polls, and to provide for the shocks and assaults which are in preparation for our ticket from desperate, unscrupulous and experienced adversaries."

"WHERE AM I TO GO?"

"Where am I to go," says Daniel Webster, standing on the steps of Faneuil Hall, and "Where am I to go," is the question that many an honest man is asking himself to-day, in view of the great revolution that is going on in the public mind. Shall I go with the Bell-Everett party, an organization that owns no principle, and is silent as to the means they will employ to carry out the Constitution and the Laws? No, I can't go there. Shall I go with the Breckinridge party, that claims that Congress must ponder the matter in his slave property? No, I can't go there. Dared I vote with the Douglas party, that is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, No, I can't go there. Then when am I to go? Nowhere, only into the ranks of that mighty and unsubdued army of freemen, who have the flag and keep step to the music of the Union, by defending the Constitution in its integrity, and repelling the assaults of all the enemy faithless, who fight under the old motto, "To the victor belongs the spoils."

ENDEARING REMINISCENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF SOME OF THE FAMILY.

In 1838, the Democracy of Knox County, Ohio, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. S. A. Douglas, by inaugurating the most stupendous system of public plunder, in bestowing large grants of public lands upon private corporations, that has been devised since the days of the Decamber Limitationers corrupt even than the monster Bank—a system which no honest Democrat could ever defend, and one which brought the feeble infancy upon the last House of Representatives, and by his last dying groaning act of treachery—his last description of the principles of his own Know-Nothing Party—has identified himself with the enemies of the Democratic party throughout the Union."

We would like to know if these views of the Democracy of Knox County are still entertained by them. Where is "Old Sea Voice?" Has he gone to after Bell and Everett? Come, be after them a "sharp stick." Gimes he could give us a little information on that subject. Don't all speak at once.

LINCOLN AND THE SWARTHIES.

The knaves who *circulate*, and the fools who *believe*, that we are indifferent to the result of the Presidential election, are making themselves equally ridiculous. There is not within the range of our acquaintance a friend of Gov. Seward (himself included) who does not ardently desire the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and who is not zealously at work to render that consummation certain. Next to that of Gov. Seward, the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was approved and desired by Mr. Lincoln has, in all things, been of our political faith. He is an honest, devoted, firm, and unwavering Republican. There is not a Republican on Albany whose head, hands and heart are not warmly enlisted in the campaign.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*

SHORT RECORD.

"We want no solution you."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"I don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"The owner of slave property has a right to take his property into the territories"—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"The Kansas-Nebraska Compromise consisted in the letter and the *American people*"—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"The Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, and void."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"The Territories are sovereign in all things concerning their domestic affairs."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"The Territories are held in abeyance by the general government—they are governed in the interests of the States who govern the Territories"—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"Niggers slave clown—down South."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"Clown slave niggers—up North."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"I have made my last speech on slavery seven years ago."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"Let us logout."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

THE YOUNG MEN FOR LINCOLN.

The Newark (*N. J.*) *Mercury* says:

It is a encouraging indication of the exemplary that the young men are rallying in great numbers and with unbounded enthusiasm to the support of "Honest Old Abe." Thousands who, in 1856, were deluded into the belief that Millard Fillmore could be elected, are no longer willing to support a decayed ticket, besides, the young men have every confidence in Abraham Lincoln, knowing that one competent to raise himself from the humblest and most obscure, to the most elevated and influential position in society, is fit to be intrusted with the reins of government, and will not hold them amiss. Lincoln is, emphatically, the choice of the young men and their present enthusiasm will contribute large ly to his inevitable success.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY REPUDIATED.

The New York *News*, the organ of Mayor Wood, and at present an ardent supporter of Douglas and Johnson, has the following remarks on the last platform adopted by the Douglas Convention at Baltimore:

The last resolution adopted by the convention which nominated Judge Douglas, whose preferred to was introduced by Governor Wright, of Indiana, and was unanimously adopted. It is acceptable to the South as well as the North, and there is no reason why it should not form the basis of a perfect union of the Democracy of the country. It recognizes no powers of Territorial Legislation under the subject of Slavery, except those conferred by the Constitution of the United States. A Territorial Legislature derives their powers from the act of Congress creating them, it is evident they can possess no laws on the subject which Congress did not pass. Congress possesses no power to create or prohibit Slavery, consequently no Supreme Court will enforce, and how effectually in the Dred Scott decision annulled territorial legislations from laws passed such powers is evident. THE SLAVE, THEREFORE WILL BE PROTECTED IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY ALL THE POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Can any Democrat ask more than this?

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE IRISH.

There is already considerable inquiry, we understand, among the Irish Democracy throughout the county, for the books and papers of the old Know Nothing lodges. They seem to think it best, on the part of New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and other States, to be sold out to the American Know-Nothing party, or at least has been *hard* said in days gone by, and they have no time in learning the "grips" and "pass words" of the order. We may expect quite an excitement ere long, and a general rush for the Irish democracy into the embrace of that anti-foreigner and anti-Catholic fraternity! Quite a number, however, we believe will refuse to be thus sold out and transferred to their late bitter enemies, and will adjure their old, disrupted, and sinking party, and come out and take side by side with the honest Anti-Lecompton Lincoln—the laboring man's candidate, the friend of freedom and of free white men. To all such we say come and welcome.

ITEMS.

In North Carolina every Democratic paper but one has declared its position, has declared in Breckinridge.

In Georgia, the home of Herschel V Johnson, there are about two papers that support the Douglas ticket.

In Florida every Democratic paper supports Breckinridge and Lane.

In Tennessee there are twenty-seven Democratic papers, seventeen have support Breckenridge, three support Douglas, and one is neutral.

In South Carolina there are thirty-seven newspapers, and every one for Breckinridge

A DOUGLAS MAN "BOOKED."—The *Putnam Banner* tells a good story of a Douglas man of that county. He and Judge Echols were discussing the two Democratic platforms. Echols knowing his man, read him the Douglas Platform. The Douglas man saw in all capital objections to it, and could not support any man who stood upon such two-slavery occasion. When he had finished reading Echols, the Judge slowed him that he had been reading from the Douglas Platform, when the Douglas gentleman disengaged.

The Boston *Courier* says that the recapitulation of the Democratic "irrepressible" con. Mr Seward's Revere House speech has occasioned some alarm. It was suppressed in the Boston *Advertiser*, and the country papers are dodging it.

The "irrepressible conflict" is just now best illustrated by the issue between the Douglas and Breckinridge sections of the Democracy. That "irrepressible conflict" has already destroyed the Whig party. It is now doing the same thing with the Democratic party. Slavery shows a law Higher" than the Constitution. And the Democracy admit that their "conflict" with slavery is "irrepressible." Does Mr. Douglas still think that a house divided against itself can stand?"

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN BARBECUE has been by Republican friends throughout the COUNTY, will they be held on the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, weather permitting. Due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting. By order of the Committee.

J. D. HOOKER, Secretary.

WOOD'S THEATER,
COR. OF SIXTH & VINE STS.,
CINCINNATI, O.

J. A. ELSLER, JR. } Lessee and Manager
R. G. HOOKER, } Stage Manager.
S. C. J. TEAFER, Treasurer.

Performances every evening (Sundays Excepted,) with the best Comic Company ever brought to the West.

Doors open at 7, Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 Cts; Family Circle, 25 Cts.

GOV. WOOD.

In a postscript to a business letter from Chillicothe, the writer says:

"I see Gov. Wood has finally taken Gov. Greiner's advice. Several years ago, Wood made a brave speech in which he promised to shoulder his musket to oppose southern aggression; whereupon Greiner gave him the following savory stanza:

"O, Reuben Wood, 'tis understood
Before he gets much older,
Will take his knapsack on his back
His musket on his shoulder.
He's going down to fight the South,
His dander it is riz,
He's going to shoot somebody, sure!
Oh, Reuben Wood, he is
The boy! Lafayette,
You hadn't ought to go,
You shouldn't go a shooting folks,
Oh, Reuben, don't you go."

DEMOCRACY AS IT WAS AND IS.

OLD TIME DEMOCRACY.

"Your late purchase of an estate, with a view of emancipating the slaves upon it, is a gentleman's proof of your noble humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."—[Washington letter to Lafayette.

"I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was helping to found a nation of slaves."—Lafayette.

"One hour of American slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our forefathers rose in rebellion to oppose."

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that His justice cannot sleep forever. A revolution is among possible events. The Almighty has no attributes which could work with us in such a struggle."—Thomas Jefferson.

"It is a debt that we owe to the purity of our religion to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery. Give me liberty or give me death."—[Patrick Henry, of Virginia.

"Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North who fears here to defend slavery on principle.

"I give to my slaves their freedom, to which my conscience tells me they are entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest regret to me that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacle thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented me from emancipating them in my life time, which it is my full intention to do if I can accomplish it."—[John Randolph.

"Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and nations."—[William Wirt.

"Slavery stifles industry and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and providence; it discourages skill, implants strength as an opinion, and poisons morals at their fountain head."—[Judge Gaston, of Carolina.

"The earth, which multiplies her productions under the hands of freeborn laborers, seems to sink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave."—[Dr. Rush.

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins I will never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the average curse of human bondage."—[Henry Clay.

"My opposition to the extension of slavery dates further back than 1844—forty years further back; and as that is a suitable time for a general declaration, and a sort of general conscience delivery, I will say that my opposition to it dates to 1800, when I was a student at law in the State of Tennessee, and studied the subject of slavery in an American book—a Virginia book—Tucker's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries."—[Thomas H. Benton.

"Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature."—[Dr. Franklin.

"It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man."—[James Madison.

"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow beings were emancipated. We ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow men in bondage. Believe me, I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."—[Patrick Henry.

NEW LIGHT DEMOCRACY.

The "Democracy is the same everywhere, North, South, East and West. It seeks the ascendancy of the same principles, and the success of the same measures in all sections. —[Washington Union.

"The Democrats of the South in the present canvass cnu not rely on the old ground of defense and excuse for slavery, for they seek not merely to maintain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown."—[Richmond Enquirer.

"Democracy is national. It is the same in Maine and Massachusetts that it is in Virginia and South Carolina."—[Albany Argus.

"Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we stop there we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it, *for we propose to take away Territories from persons* unfit for liberty, self-government and equal association with other men. *We must go a step further.* We must show that slavery is a means of religious, natural, and probably, is general, necessary institution of society."—[Richmond Enquirer.

"We rejoice in our candidate as national—in our principles as nationals—in the name everywhere."—[Senator Bright.

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off."

"Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper and slave."

"Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substantial."—[Calhoun.

"The platform on which we have placed our candidates is no sectional thing. It is broad enough to cover, and does cover the whole Union. Its principles are the same in the free and in the slave States."—[Senator Hunter.

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and slavery the beautiful, healthy and natural being which they are now trying to adopt."

"The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers of the North. . . . Slaves are not born entitled to equal *rights.* It would be near the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs and others born booted and spurred to ride them, and that the riding does them good.

"Life and liberty are not inalienable.

"The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and aboresscntly fallacious."—[Richmond Enquirer.

"We shall the Democratic party make this issue to oppose the extension of slavery.

No, indeed; there is not a single Democrat in the North opposed to the extension of southern society, or to our late acquisition of slavery," and they only await the truth spoken out, and things called by their right names, to sweep the abolition atmosphere from the Republic, and to bury its besotted tools in the profoundest depths—the lowest possible depth of public contempt."—[N. Y. Day Book, Democratic paper.

Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution."—[Buchanan.

"If the Constitution carries slavery there (in the Territories) with affirmative force, no power on earth can take it away."—*Douglas at Chicago.*

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The Missouri *Democrat* has a notice of a Douglas demonstration in St. Joseph. It says that banners were carried in the procession bearing the following devices:

"Old Abe cut his cow so, when he split that last rail, he knn't run fast enough too keap site of the little Giant!

"for Prisedant, A. S. Dugass, For vice Presidan, H. V. Johnson, *all Right!*"

"Douglas forever, never Beet yit."

"Douglas to all ians."

"nigiem for Lincoln!"

MEN WHO DO AND A MAN WHO DON'T CARE WHETHER SLAVERY IS VOTED UP OR DOWN.

In order to contrast the position of Mr. Douglas with that of the fathers of this country—those most active and influential in securing its liberties and founding its government—we propose to place their and his declarations side by side, that the reader may compare them, and judge which of the parties is right.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—[Declaration of Independence.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—[Washington.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural influence the Almighty has a attribute that can take side with us in such a contest.—[Thomas Jefferson.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

I think the moral and political bane and curse of slavery [slavery] has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to the best interests to which it has existed.—[James Monroe.

I DON'T CARE whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North who fears here to defend slavery on principle.—[John Randolph.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage. . . . Never can I be induced by any earthly power to vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory or one human being.—[Henry Clay.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

I never would consent, and never have consented, that there should be a foot of slave territory, here be-cause what the old thirteen States had at the formation of the Union, inherited from Europe. Sir, whenever there is a foot of land to be stretched back, becoming a slave Territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the decision of slavery.—[Daniel Webster.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—[Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Ebenezer Joyce, keeper of Life Saving Station, No. 17, on the coast of Long Island, received notice from Secretary Cobb a few days ago that his services would be required no longer. The following answer was returned to Mr. Cobb by Mr. Joyce:

SIR: I take this public method of thanking you for your zeal in proscribing members of the Democratic party who have had the temerity to independently to act and speak for themselves. I have been quite long enough disgraced by holding office under a nigger-driving administration, and I have, therefore, much reason to congratulate you for my removal. Meantime, however, you will please take notice that the freemen (not slaves), of whom I am one, have hopes to the wise condusion to dispense with your services next November. You will therefore hold yourself in readiness to make your final exit on the 4th of March next, by 12 o'clock, noon. Allow me here to add that while you are quarreling about your sectional differences, professing not to care whether slavery is voted up or down, and making war upon "Honest Old Abe" the "Rail Splitter," there are hundreds nay thousands, who have heretofore acted with your party, delighted with the idea of sitting on his knee. Very respectfully, yours.

EBENEZER JAYNE."

COALITION IN NEW YORK.

INTERFERENCE to this coalition the New York *Courier and Enquirer* very justly remarks:

"Taken all in all, the proposed union of factions to defeat Lincoln's election, is the most deliberately corrupt and unprincipled exhibition of political knavery ever witnessed in this or any other country. It demonstrates in a manner not to be misunderstood, the absolute demoralization of the Democratic politic; and what is worse than all, it proves that corruption is so rife and the love of place so predominant, that men will debase themselves to be rogues, are so certain of sympathy, that they do not even hesitate to conceal their knavery. Men once deemed to be honest, heretofore filling high places, now publicly and shamelessly proclaim their infamy and openly invite the union of discordant and antagonistic elements, for the avowed purpose of achieving a political success purchased upon honest principles, but which they hope, may result in giving possession of power in the spoils victory. What a spectacle for Europe to look upon! What a commentary upon the tendency of Republican institutions! But thank God there is more virtue in the American people than the corrupt and unprincipled leaders of these factions, can be made to realize. Thousands and tens of thousands of those who now stand pledged to Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, are as pure, patriotic and as honest, as are the very purest of those who support Abraham Lincoln. Many of these men have been deceived; others honestly and sincerely believe in the doctrines put forth by their leaders, and others again have been frightened into their support by the cry of danger to the Constitution. In short, one half, at least, of the people embraced in these factions are honest; and if this be so, what is the chance of a combination of the three factions for the purpose of defeating Lincoln? Their leaders are corrupt and ready to combine for any corrupt purpose; but the honest of the people are honest, and whenever it is proclaimed that the union of factions have been formed, committed, as it will be by their respective leaders before the election, we shall be prepared to witness an enormous defection in the Democratic ranks. . . . Lincoln or such should not be the case, the ballot boxes will proclaim that the honest men in the Bell, Breckinridge and Dohglas factions, have abstained from voting.

"And still is the settled conviction of every well-informed man in the State and in the country. Nothing but the special interposition of the Almighty, by the death of Lincoln, can prevent his inauguration as President of the United States on the 4th of March next. His election in November is a fixed fact, from which there can be no escape; and once elected, he has no doubt about his ability to inaugurate him, or his moral firmness or unalterable determination to give protection to the laws, and respect for the authorities of the Union!"

DOUGLAS COMPARED WITH HIMSELF.

In 1858, in a speech at Galesburg, Illinois, Oct. 7, Stephen Arnold Douglas thus declared for popular sovereignty:

"In the great fundamental principle of our government is, that the people of each State and Territory shall be perfectly free to decide for themselves what shall be the nature and character of their institutions."

In the same year, a few months later, the champion of this doctrine had occasion to visit New Orleans, and behold what a change came over him in this comparatively brief period! In a speech delivered in that city, Dec. 6, 1858, he allowed himself to say:

"Slaves are regarded as property, and placed on equal footing with all other property. Hence the owner of slaves, the same as the owner of any other species of property, has a right to remove to any Territory, and carry his property with him."

In a speech in the Senate, February 23, 1860, Mr. D., forgetful of his Galesburg oration, said:

"I do not hold that Squatter Sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I hold that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory as a Territory. I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution under the organic act, and no more."

A few weeks later, in order to show the South how Popular Sovereignty had operated to the advantage of slavery, he said in his speech in the Senate, May 16, 1860:

"Under this doctrine of non-intervention, the people of New Mexico have a right to exclude a free territory more than four times the size of the State of New York, into a slave territory."

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED

Republican Campaign Songsters!

NOS. 1, 2, AND 3,

Each containing a choice selection of Republican Campaign Songs.

Single copies of either of the above Campaign Songsters, 10 cents; each, postage paid, to any person on receipt of price. Ten copies will send 50 cents postpaid, for $1. By express we will send 100 copies for $5, the Agent paying the freight.

RAIL SPLITTERS' BADGE!

With Likenesses of "Honest Abe," printed on Silk Ribbon, 2½ inches. Every Republican should wear one.

Single Badge, by mail, postage paid, 15 cents.

Any Agent who will procure 10 Badges for $1; or three for $2

Address all orders for Song Books or Badges to

RAIL SPLITTER,

No. 60 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, o

READ THIS!

All persons friendly to the Republican cause will confer a favor by sending us the names and postoffice address of their Republican friends, or of any Conservative men who are not in favor of the present Locofoco, Disunion, or other Republican Association, that we may send them a specimen copy of the RAIL SPLITTER. In this way we can add to the list of Republicans in every Village or Township in Free States.

THE RAIL SPLITTER

FOR THE

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

The RAIL SPLITTER, a free LINCOLN and HAMLIN paper will be issued every Saturday during the Campaign, and the best number to contain the result of the October State Elections.

PICTORIAL PAPER,

Devoted to Facts, Arguments, and Incidents, which will be of great interest to the Republican cause throughout the United States.

The character of the RAIL SPLITTER will be ILLUSTRATED with

ORIGINAL CUTS,

Designed to make the "Rail Splitter" one of the "Little Giants," and other Democratic "Humbugs" look "small potatoes and few in a hill."

At this is the only ILLUSTRATED Republican paper published in the Free States, and in the United States, and will be gotten up with great care and expense for distribution in the Republican campaign States—all its entire attention to give its whole circulation to the Republican cause, it will be the cheapest paper for circulation, and will be the only one in the Illustrated Political History that should be in every household.

The RAIL SPLITTER will be published by an Association of Subscribers, and will receive aid from the Editors and Correspondents some of the leading Republican papers in the Free States, and Territories, and from Distinguished Men.

DESIGNS WANTED.—We will pay liberal prices for Designs, illustrating Political Subjects, Incidents, &c., to be drawn upon paper, and the price named on the back. If suitable, it will be accepted by mail.

TERMS OF THE RAIL SPLITTER:

Single copy, during the Campaign	$ .50
10 Copies to one address	3.00
25 " do.	6.00
100 " do. to one address, and 1 to the person who sends to each Subscriber	20.00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time, at club rates.

As we have only large circulars, we shall be unable to write to Agents, but will send specimens to those who send us their address, and the number wanted for distribution; or if by will furnish the postmaster with a list of the names, by a second line of correspondence to be obliged to deliver the papers to the subscribers, and receive pay for the same.

County Committees, Republican Clubs, and other Political Associations, are invited to co-operation for distribution at $1 00 per hundred copies.

All Republican Papers in the United States are requested, and AMERICAN LIBERTY, of Illinois, Independence, Mo., Journal of Freedom, Chicago, Ill., Free West, Kansas, Free Democrat, Chicago, Ill., Liberty Press, Cleveland, Ohio, and Spirit of Freedom, Ohio, are requested to publish the above Prospectus, and send a copy of their paper to the RAIL SPLITTER, and receive the same in exchange.

Any Agent who will make himself an active agent for the RAIL SPLITTER, and secure the names of all in his neighborhood immediately.

Money in registered letters at our risk.

Address,

RAIL SPLITTER,

No. 60 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, o.

The All papers friendly to the Republican cause will please to insert the above copy for some time, or condense the material portions of it for their editorial columns.